steers, \$4@5.50; Texans, \$3.50@4.80.

nearly 25c lower; tops, \$6@6.25; culls to good,

\$3.25@5.80. Sheep steady; culls to choice handy, \$2.50@5; wethers, \$5.10@5.25; yearlings, \$4@5.40.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 .- There was the usual mea-

ger Saturday supply of cattle. Not enough were

offered to make a market and prices were mostly

Choice droves of light hogs sold at strong

prices, but other grades were weak and generally

5c lower. Light hogs sold at \$4.50@4.90, mixed lots at \$4.40@4.80, and heavy at \$4.10@4.75; pigs

The market for sheep and lambs was steady

and about unchanged. Receipts were light and little was done. Sheep sold at \$2@5 for poor to

best lots, range sheep bringing \$3.50@4.25; lambs

Receipts-Cattle, 200; hogs, 13,000; sheep, 1,000.

bulls, \$2.50@4; canners, \$1.50@2.75; Texas and Indian steers, \$3@4.75; cows and helfers, \$2.25@3.50.

Hogs-Receipts, 3,100. Market strong to higher.

Pigs and lights, \$4.70@4.85; packers, \$4.75@4.85;

Sheep-Receipts, 100. Market steady. Native

muttons, \$3.25@4.25; lambs, \$4.25@6.25; stockers,

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.-Beeves-Receipts, 616

No trading. Feeling steady. Cables unchanged.

Exports, 851 cattle, 65 sheep and 5,270 quarters of

Calves-Receipts, 39. Market firm at \$5@5.75 for

Sheep and Lambs-Receipts, 2,400. Sheep quie

LILIES BY THE ACRE.

How It Is Farmed Out.

fresh flowers to the public and gathering in a harvest of dimes and nickels. To be sure,

the lilies close promptly at noon, but i

ready for the ice crop. Last winter they

gathered ice from eight to twelve inches

There is something fascinating about gath-

arm into the cool water to secure a beauty,

and disturbing a large green builfrog from

his special pad and to see him disappear

until poor froggy floats to the surface on his

do not seek them, content with the lilies,

The man who rents the pond and the sur-

rounding land has rather outgrown his days

of usefulness and patiently guards the pond

and watches the small boys who try to

a year for the pond, and he says sometimes he does not get it back, and perhaps he

Pensions for Veterans.

lowing-named Indianians

their spotted heads between the lily

frogs and turtles.

\$3@3.60; culls and bucks, \$1.50@2.75.

prime veals; buttermilks nominal.

Cattle steady at \$3.40@5.25.

New York Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5 .- Cattle-Receipts, 100. Mar-

sold at \$3.50@4.80 and culls at \$2@4.10.

outchers, \$4.80@4.90.

prepare to meet it? Do you want a safe and permanent investment at a fair rate of interest? Do you wish your money to accumulate without causing you annoyance and care? Are you trying to collect money for any

Are you putting aside a fund to take care of yourself in old age? Are you prepared to meet the "rainy day" which comes to almost every one sooner or later?

Deposit Your Surplus Funds in

## The Indiana Trust Co. 3 Per Cent. Interest

-PAID ON-Deposits of \$1 and Upward

OFFICES-In the Company's Building. "SAVE MEANS TO LIVE"

3% Interest Paid on Savings Deposits.

LOANS on REAL ESTATE made on short notice. Terms and interest rate ADVANTAGEOUS TO BORROWERS.

THE MARION TRUST CO.

Office closed Saturday at 1 o'clock during July and August.

## C. D. BUSH, -SECOND FLOOR-

Stevenson Building MARGIN . . 1 to 5 Per Cent.

When orders are limited as to price I guarantee orders will be executed when imit is reached. Spot cash settlements.

NEWTON TODD,

I offer 40 shares Union Trust Company stock. Want to buy Indianapolis Fire Insurance Company stock.

Belt Railroad and Stockyards preferred stock.

## SAFE DEPOSITS. S. A. FLETCHER & CO.'S SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

36 East Washington Street. Absolute safety against fire and burglar. Policeman day and night on guard. Designed for safe keeping of Money, Bonds, Wills, Deeds, Abstracts, Silver Plate, Jewels and valuable Trunks, Packages, etc. Contains 2,100 boxes. Rent \$5 to \$45 per year. JOHN S. TARKINGTON ..... Manager.

SIX BALLOONS IN A RACE.

All the Aeronauts Were Amateurs, and One Was a Woman.

Paris Letter in St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Imagine six great balloons, chafing at leashes and fretting to be free; the scene, Union square. Imagine a gay throng of society people, the brilliant toilettes from Newport, the shifting of colored parasols, the frou-frou of skirts, the hum of many voices, gay laughter, meetings, introduc-That was the scene in the gardens of the Tuilleries this week when all was ready for the balloon race under the auspices of the Aero Club de France. There were six competitors out of ten entered (only five balloons appear in the photograph. One of these was a woman, Mme. Savory, who stood in the basket of M. Santos Drumont's Volga," with M. De Lattre as asssistant. The others were M. le Comte de la Vauix, in "Le Ceentaure;" M. De Castillon de St. Victor, in "l'Aero Club;" M. Herview, in "l'Alcor;" M. le Comte de la Valette, in "Le Magache;" M. de Santos-Drumont, most ingenious of French amateur balloonists, in "l'Amerique.

It was a curious sight. All of the balloons competing were of the old-fashioned type, for the new-fangled airships are yet experimental. An element of novelty was, however, supplied by the "Volga," which M. De Santos-Drumont has supplied with several little balloons, which are supposed to act as feeders, and supply more gas to the larger one as its supply becomes exhausted. Despite the baby balloons Mme. Savory did not win the race. She did have an adventure which makes her its heroine. As the Volga was descending near the Atlantic coast a puff of wind caught it and Mme. Savory, who was just alighting, was dragged through a thorn hedge and thrown against a stone wall, receiving severe bruises and utterly ruining her pretty dress. All the other balloons came down safely within twenty-four hours, except l'Amerique, which was out forty-eight hours. is most notably true in the industrial stocks. The victory was adjudged to M. le Comte On account of the great activity and prosde la Vaulx, the Centaure navin fastest time, and the cup offered by the

Aero Club was awarded to him, Of course a "race" between balloons is rather absurd; the one that gets the best wind wins, in the fitful breezes of summer. The races have served rather to call attention to the Aero Club as a competitor for fashionable favor with the Automobile Club. Count De Dion is president of both organizations and both are housed in the same magnificent palace on the Place de la Concorde. And, indeed, ballooning is becoming a fad. Paris modistes are called upon to design "costumes de balon," as well as "modes d'automobile," for women as well men have engaged freely in the sport. Mme. Flameng is almost as well known an aeronaut as Mme. Savory; the other ladies who have indulged in the races have gener-

ally done so as passengers. The automobile has helped ballooning The development of light motor engines has made the airship seem feasible, and the fact that slim-pursed plebelans cannot engage in so expensive a sport has commended it to the smart ladies and gentlemen of title and fortune who make up the Aero Club. If Mme. Savory is, since the race, the heroine of the Aero Club, M. De Santor-Drumont has been for a long period its hero. ian. He recently made an automobile trip

He is little and lithe and fearless, dark, thirty-two years of age and by birth Brazilof 2,000 miles through France. More adventurous still was his involuntary trip last September of 1,200 feet through the air, when he fell with the torpedo-shaped balloon, with which he was experimenting, and landed unhurt, the flimsy material retarding M. Drumont is the inventor of the very

ingenious aeromoter, or tiny propeller, as well as of the torpedo-shaped balloon. He has given this description of his invention: The propeller is on the single-screw principle and works in the air as a steamer screw works in water. It makes 2,000 revoutions a minute, and can draw a weight of twenty-two pounds. The blades are of aluminum, each having an area of four square feet, and weighing less than two pounds. The distance between the extremities of the blades is about four feet. The engine is a tandem, one cylinder on top of the other. The material being aluminum and steel. The fuel is petroleum, the gas being con-densed in the cylinders and the explosion giving the desired force. The car is of ordinary wicker and weighs, with the engine and propeller, 106 pounds-my own weight,

by the way, to a nicety.' Two other famous members of the club are M. Mallet, who made the two captive balloons taken to Santiago by the United States army, and Comte Henri de la Vaulx. who has just returned from an ethnographic mission in Patagonia, entrusted him by the

French government. Recreation in the Sunny South. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Say, you uns." "What do you say?"
"What do we say to what?" "That's it. I dunno what. "We dunno what, neither." "Dull, ain't it?" Yep. Nothin' goin' on.'

"Let's mosey 'roun' th' cornah an' lynch They mosey.

THE IMPORTANT' DEALERS IN STOCKS UNCERTAIN

Enormous Liquidation Has Afforded New York Banks Small Relief-Local Business Dull,

ABOUT THE MONEY MARKET.

At New York Saturday money on call was steady at 3 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 464% per cent. Sterling exchange was steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.86@4.8614 for demand, \$4.82%@4.831/2 for sixty days; posted rates, \$4.831/2@4.84 and \$4.87@4.871/2; commercial bills, \$4.81@4.81%. Silver certificates, 60%@61c; bar silver,

60%c; Mexican dollars, 48c. At London bar silver was steady at 27%d an ounce. Exports of gold and silver from New York to all countries last week aggregated \$551,-490 silver bars and coin and \$10,000 gold. Imports of specie were \$571,603 gold and \$45,727

silver. The imports of dry goods and merchandise at the port of New York for the week were valued at \$7,868,218. shows the following changes:

The New York weekly bank statement Surplus reserve, decrease .....\$2,700,525 Deposits, decrease ...... 12,239,500 Circulation, increase ...... 180,000

The banks now hold \$8,110,000 in excess of the requirement af the 25 per cent. rule. The New York Financier says: "Despite the fact that the associated banks of New York reduced their loan commitments by nearly \$6,500,000 last week and deposits by \$12,239,500, thus lowering reserve requirements \$3,059,000, the loss of \$5,760,400 in specie and legals caused a further decline of \$2,-700,525 on surplus reserves, bringing that item to \$8.811.300, or only about \$3,000,000 in month ago. Since that period the banks, despite the manifest effort to recoup reserves, have lost at least \$10,000,000 of cash holdings, although they have gained \$3,000,-000 of loans and \$52,000,000 of deposits, an National Lead ..... unusually heavy liquidation at this period. The treasury demands have been responsible for the steady loss. It is a question how much longer the present conditions can prevail. The disbursements by the treasury for August interest and the receipts of specie from the West, from Australia and the Klondike may party relieve the situation, but at the threshold of the crop season the situation is exciting serious consideration. The statement perhaps does not reflect STOCKS AND BONDS : : : Ingalls Block other than transitory conditions. At any

rate, there seems to be no difficulty in obtaining accommodations at this center, and money rates are comparatively easy. The loss of specie reported is due to shipments to Montreal, on account of the bank failures there, and receipts from other centers are known to have been large enough to counteract this loss, even though the statement does not show it. Interest in the situation from now on centers in the demand for crop money and the ability of interior banks to meet it. Any drain on New York is bound to bring relief in the way of gold imports, for exchange is now declining in a manner that foreshadows such a conclusion. Still, the season may be tided over without this recourse. The fact that the dearth of money can be traced to the wonderful trade prosperity of the country puts a different complexion on the situation than has been

the case in past years, when uncertainty and doubt prevailed." There was not much doing in the New York stock market Saturday. The half holiday takes away many active operators on holiday trips. The London exchange was closed and will be again on Monday, thus subtracting an appreciable factor in the usual activity. Nevertheless, the day's deal-ings were a fairly accurate reflection of speculative opinion in general conditions. There was some disposition to advance prices in the early dealings on account of the uniformly favorable reports of business in all branches contained in the weekly reports of the commercial agencies, but this very condition is a factor in the anxiety over the money outlook, whch again dominated sentiment as the time approached for the publicaion of the weekly bank state-Money is in such large demand that the available supply for speculative uses is greatly curtailed. The bank statement, when it appeared, was again weak beyond all expectation. With forced liquidation in progress at some points in Europe and with a possible demand for money to move the crops, the statement brought selling of stocks and a general sharp decline. St. Paul & Omaha, P., C., C. & St. L., and Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf have risen from 1/4 to American distilling and American Car

preferred showed some signs of strength. Otherwise the market closed weak and

the fron and steel industry.

CONFLICTING EFFORTS. The stock market indicated during the week a disposition to move upwards, but was restrained by several conditions, most notable of which was the continued anxiety over the future of the money market. The market throughout the week held stiffly at about 4 per cent. In spite of the elements of doubt and the absence of a majority of big operators and leading spirits on vacation trips, business has shown a notable increase over the previous week's figures, and the average level of prices is higher. This erity in all kinds of business,

Events in the financial world continue to shape themselves toward a higher rate for money for some time to come. There is evidence that in the general tide of prosperity the extension of credits in some quarters has been on so liberal a scale as to draw down reserves below the point of sufficient security from a considerative standpoint. Thus the Bank of England and the continental banks have been struggling to replenish their bullion reserves. The London money-market loans in Germany are being called home. The liquidation in Germany seems to be going on safely enough, but the London withdrawals keep up the Berlin money rate. Government statistics in Great Britain, Germany and France show a large expansion of trade, so that, in spite of the replenishment of banking reserves going on at all three centers, there is an increasing employment for money. In these circumstances the foreign money markets have shown themselves very sensitive to the heavy downward tendency of both sterling and continental exchange at New York, based on offerings of exchange bills in the market against coming shipments of grain. Evidently it has entered into the calculaions of foreign financiers that money would be so abundant in this country that we could afford to land the credits established by our export movement of merchandise. The low state of New York bank reserves arouses some anxiety as to whether it will not be necessary to call home our credits, which would force sales of securities to avoid shipments hither of gold. New York banks lost cash all through July and only built up the surplus reserve by a loan con-traction amounting to over \$34,000,000. New York merchants are selling their paper in other domestic markets, and New York waits with some anxiety to know what de-

mands the interior will make on it for funds The activity in the bond market has been greatest in the speculative issues, which have advanced. Changes generally have been small. United States twos, threes and fours and new fours advanced 1/4 in the bid

price. Following is a list of stock sales for Sat-

ollowing is a list of stock	sates 1	or sat-	
lay, with the closing bids:			8
		Closing	t
tocks.	Sales.	Bid.	t
hison	300	201/2	li
hison pref	7,770	6214	6
timore & Ohio	****	48	ľ
nadian Pacific	****	9714	ь
nada Southern	Terre:	5214	ш
tral Pacific		5316	21
easapeake & Ohio	200	27%	1
cago Great Western	3,100	14%	
cago. Burlington & Quincy	3,710	135%	Р.
Ind. & Louisville	150	814	2
. Ind. & Louisville pref		41	b
cago & Eastern Illinois	****	75	•
cago & Northwestern	300	160%	190
icago, Rock Island & Pacific	5.075	1174	1
C., C. & St. Louis	400	57	8
orado Southern		5	20
orado Southern first pref	1900	47	8
orado Southern second pref		1716	м
laware & Hudson	1,050	12214	а
L. Lack. & Western	200	177%	l ja
nver & Rio Grande	200	2114	6
nver & Rio Grande pref	200	7514	ы
			ю
e		13%	86
ie first pref	****	167	B)
eat Northern pref	350		C
cking Coal	300	1516	P
cking Valley	260 430	23%	b
nois Central	420	114%	8
va Central	****	121/4	-
va Central pref	****	5214	I
n. City, Pittsburg & Gulf	8,425	13%	

Eric & Western pref.....

Cows, common and canners...... 2.50@3.75 Veals, common to medium Minneapolis & St. Louis..... Veals, common to medium. 3.50@5.00
Veals, good to choice. 6.00@7.00
Bulls, good to choice. 3.65@4.00 Missouri, Kan. & Texas...... Missouri, Kan. & Texas pref..... 100 New Jersey Central..... New York Central..... Norfolk & Western ..... Hogs-Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 1,500. The Norfolk & Western pref...... market opened slow, but later was more active at a general advance of about 50 Ontario & Western..... Oregon Ry. & Nav. pref. .... over yesterday's closing. Heavies ...... \$4.75@4.80 Pigs ...... 4.00@4.75 Roughs ...... 3.80@4.50 Rio Grande Western,.... Sheep and Lambs-Receipts light, ship-Rio Grande Western pref...... L. & San Fran. first pref..... ments none. Fat kinds sold at about steady prices, while common, half fat kinds were L. & San Fran. second pref... Louis Southwestern ..... dull and lower. Lambs were lower. Louis Southwestern pref..... 2,930 Good to choice sheep ...... \$3.75@4.20 Paul ..... 5,125 Southern Pacific ...... 2,500 Southern Railway pref...... 2,200 Texas & Pacific ..... Elsewhere. nion Pacific ...... 2,900 KANSAS CITY, Aug. 5 .- Cattle-Receipts, 80 Union Pacific pref...... 3,342 Unchanged prices. Light supply of good cattle Wabash this week. The best grades are in good demand Wabash pref ..... and very choice bunches a shade higher. Me-dium grades are fairly active at steady prices. Improved crop prospects stimulated the demand for feeders, the best grades selling at slightly advanced prices. Medium quality steady. Heavy steers, \$5.30@5.80; light weights, \$4.70@5.60; stock-Wisconsin Central ..... EXPRESS COMPANIES. ers and feeders, \$3.75@5; butcher cows and helf-

United States ..... Wells-Fargo ..... MISCELLANEOUS. American Malting ..... American Spirits ..... American Spirits pref...... American Steel Hoop..... American Steel Hoop pref...... 1,460 American Steel and Wire pref ..... American Tin Plate..... An erican Tobacco pref..... Anaconda Mining Co..... 2,250 Brooklyn Rapid Transit..... Continental Tobacco pref...... 1,975 Glucose Sugar pref..... National Steel pref..... New York Air Brake..... North American ..... Pacific Mail ..... Pressed Steel Car..... Pressed Steel Car pref..... Pullman Palace Car..... Standard Rope and Twine....... 10,450 Tennessee Coal and Iron...... 3,300 United States Leather pref...... 285 United States Rubber..... United States Rubber pref...... Western Union ..... UNITED STATES BONDS.

United States twos, reg..... States threes, reg..... United States threes, coup..... United States new fours, reg..... United States new fours, coup...... United States old fours, reg..... United States old fours, coup..... United States fives, reg..... United States fives, coup..... MINING SHARES. -Boston Quotations.-Adventure llouez Mining Co.....

Butte and Boston..... Centennial ..... Franklin ..... Humboldt ..... Osceola ..... Parrot ..... Quincy ..... Santa Fe Copper..... Tamarack ..... Winona ..... Wolverines ..... Utah ..... -New York Quotations .-Consolidated California and Virginia ... ....... Gould and Curry ..... Hale and Norcross ..... Homestake ..... Iron Silver .....

Mexican ..... Ontario ..... Ophir ......Plymouth ..... Quicksilver pref ..... Sierra Nevada ..... Yellow Jacket .....

Saturday's Bank Clearings. At Chicago-Clearings, \$18,469,828; balances, 1,980,877. Sterling exchange, \$4.84\\@4.87\\2 New York exchange, 30c discount. At St. Louis-Clearings, \$4,023,432; balances \$794,701. Money steady at 4@7 per cent., mostly at 5@6 per cent. Exchange on New fork 10c discount bid, par asked. At Cincinnati-Money 21/266 per cent. New York exchange 65c discount. Clearings,

At New York-Clearings, \$145,176,667; bal ances, \$7,784,115. At Boston-Clearings, \$21,077,309; balances, At Baltimore-Clearings, \$3,373,845; balances, \$603,622. At Philadelphia—Clearings, \$12,464,335; balances, \$1,511,382.

LOCAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE. A Week of Quiet Trade and Few

Flactuations in Values. Trade in the week ending Aug. 5. was rather quiet, still the volume of business was considerably in excess of that of the corresponding period last year and the range of prices in most lines higher. With the coming of cooler weather wholesale merchants look for a marked revival in business. During the week price changes were few and largely in fruits and vegetables. Dry goods and all staple groceries carry a firm tone. Provisions and leather continue steady, but a shade firmer. The hide market is quiet and prices easy. There is more activity to the seed market the last few days. As the month advances an improvement in business is expected. The local grain market is slow. Receipts were light and for all cereals there is an active demand. Regular bids yesterday, as reported by the secretary of the Board of Trade, ruled as

Wheat-Bids for regular; no track bids: No. 2 red, 6614c; No. 3 red, 631/26514c; August, 661/4c; Corn-No. 1 white, 331/c; No. 3 white (one color), 33½c; No. 4 white, 30½@32½c; No. 2 white mixed, 33c; No. 3 white mixed, 33c; No. 4 white mixed, 30@31c; No. 2 yellow, 33½c; No. 3 yellow, 33½c; No. 4 yellow, 30½@32½c; No. 2 mixed, 33c; No. 4 mixed, 30½@32c; ear 2 mixed, 21c; No. 3 mixed, 20c.

Oats-No. 2 white, 231/c; No. 3 white, 221/2c; No. Hay-No. 1 timothy, \$9.50@10; new No. 1 timothy, \$9@9.50; No. 2 timothy, \$8 50@9. Inspections-Wheat: No. 2 red, 1 car; No. 3 red, 2; rejected, 2; total, 5 cars. Corn: No. 3 white, 13 cars; No. 4 white, 1; No. 3 mixed, 2; ear, 1; total, 17 cars. Oats: No. 2 white, 2 cars; No. 2 mixed, 7; rejected, 3; total, 12 cars. Hay: No. 2 timothy, 1 car.

Poultry and Other Produce. (Prices paid by shippers.) Poultry-Hens, 8c; cocks, 3c; young chickens 610c; hen turkeys, young and fat, 7c; young eathered, 21/2c for plucked. Cheese-New York full cream, 10@11c; skims Sc: domestic Swiss, 10@15c; brick, 12c; limbur Butter-Choice, 11c; poor, 668c. Eggs-Candled, 10c.

Feathers-Prime geese, 30c per lb; prime duck eswax-30c for yellow; 25c for dark Vool-Medium, unwashed, 18@19c; tub-washed HIDES, TALLOW, ETC. Green-salted Hides-No. 1, 84c; No. 2, 74c; No. calf, 10c; No. 2 calf, 814c. Grease—White, 3c; yellow, 214c; brown, 214c. Tallow—No. 1, 3c; No. 2, 214c.

Souce-Dry, \$12@13 per ton. LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Scarce and Stendy-Hogs Active and Higher-Sheep Steady. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 5.-Cattle-Reeipts light, shipments none. There were out few on sale. The market was steady at yesterday's prices. All sold.

Limitations. Youth's Companion. 744 | Helfers, good to choice...... 426473 'enough; he can't wander very tar."

GETTING ON THE STAGE SOME ADVICE TO A YOUNG WOMAN

OF THEATRICAL ASPIRATIONS.

Manager's Views on Best Methods-Easlest for Girls with Good Looks -Two Ways Towards Success.

This is the season of the year which brings to New York the aspirants for dramatic honors. They are numerous now about the dramatic exchanges, the managers' offices, and seek out the haunts of actors from their boarding houses in town or in the suburban summer towns in which some of them sojourn. Few summer hotels or boarding houses near the city are without the young woman who is vaguely de scribed as "going to be an actress" or "going on the stage."

This reputation is sustained by the frequent trips to town to see her managers, although this business is not the same dignified process of business that persons may understand from the hints let drop by the young woman or her mother. It is not an ers, \$3.20@5.25; canners, \$2.25@3.20; Western exact description of the situation to say Hogs-Receipts, 1,900. Light supply and less that Mr. Frohman has sent for her or apprehension of yellow fever stimulated prices 5c to 10c. Heavy hogs, \$4.50@4.50; mixed, \$4.45@ that Mr. Lederer wants her immediately. 4.47½; light weights, \$4.40@4.60; pigs, \$4.20@4.40. Sheep-Receipts for the week, 15,000. The light It would be nearer the facts to say that she had gone to the office of some manager supply this week consisted largely of common quality range stock. Good bunches in good deto try by any means possible to get an inmand at steady prices. Common, inferior stock terview with him or his agent or anybody 10@15c lower. Lambs, \$4.80@5.80; yearlings, \$4@5; muttons, \$3.75@4.25; stockers and feeders, \$3@3.05; else who might advance her a little toward her goal. After a number of these visits EAST BUFFALO, Aug. 5 .- [Special.]-Ransom, the young woman usually has offers from Mansfield & Co., live stock commission dealers, report: Cattle—Twenty cars on sale, mostly Canada stockers, which were strong. Good calvey 400 to 500-pound steers, \$4.25@4.50; veals, Frohman and half a dozen managers. But she never accepts any of them. This may seem peculiar to the outsider who knows of her great desire to get on the stage. Hogs-Receipts, 15 cars. Market opened active and higher, and closed firm. Yorkers, corn fed, \$5.10@5.15; grassy and Michigans, \$4.90@5; plgs, grassy to choice, \$4.90@5.10; mixed packers, \$4.95 Sometimes, when she takes a place in the chorus of a burlesque company, surprise @5.05; mediums, \$4.95@5; heavy grades dull; corn fed, \$4.80@4.85; grassy, \$4.70@4.80; roughs slow will be greater than ever that she never accepted any of those big offers, and susfor heavy kind at \$3.90@4.05; good light roughs \$4.10@4.20; stags, \$3.25@3.60. All sold. picious persons are even led to insinuate Sheep-Receipts, 5 cars. Market slow; lambs that they were apocryphal.

The disappointments that fall to the lot of the stage aspirant begin early in her career. She never realized how promptly they would arrive and how continuously they would come, however firmly she may have prepared herself to meet them. It is customary to cover up those from the knowledge of her friends by means of many little fictions. For getting on the stage now is not an easy task. Even girls with money have found it difficult, and those with talent only have greater difficulties to overcome at the outset, although they are nearly certain to fare better in the end than the women who find their first step facilitated by the possession ket quiet. Fair to best native shipping and export steers, \$4.40@5.75; dressed beef steers, \$4.60 5.40; steers under 1,000 lbs, \$2.50@4.80; stockers and feeders, \$3@4.75; cows and heifers, \$2.25@4.85; of capital. Untried talent is not a quality that appeals very strongly to the manager He finds it hard to share in the applicant's feeling that she is sure she could act if she had the chance. The least qualified are just as certain of that as the most gifted. He has not the time, moreover, to listen to her recitations or see her go through the potion scene from "Romeo and Juliet" or the sleep-walking scene from "Macbeth." The manager who gives all the applicants that appeal to him an opportunity to show what they think they can do would not have the time to attend to many other phases of his business. The most that he could do usually for the most highly recommended aspirant s to turn her over to his stage manager and then take that official's report of her powers.

but steady. Prime and choice lambs firm. Me-TAKES INFLUENCE. dium and common dull and not wanted; lower to It takes influence for a girl to get even sell. Sheep, \$3.50@4.50; medium to choice lambs, that near to the goal of her ambitions. Even Hogs-Receipts, 1,565. Market nominally firm strong letters to managers are rarely cap-CINCINNATI, Aug. 5 .- Hogs active and higher able of accomplishing more for the untried beginner. Most of the young women who Sheep firm at \$2.25@4.35; lambs steady at \$4@ come to New York every summer from the North, East, South and West to put their claims before the managers here come provided with letters of introduction or recom-Remarkable Pond in Connecticut and mendation or else try to get some after they arrive here. The value of these may not be great, but they at least enable some of their Pond lilies have arrived in the New York possessors to get beyond the doors of the market remarkably early this year, owing, manager's offices, even if they are power-less to do more for them. That is a step the wise heads say, to the long and severe winter, and the peddlers in town are offer-ing for sale great basketfuls of the cool, forward in the difficult task of besieging a

A young woman writes to the Sun for in formation as to the best means of getting on the stage. She says she is willing to pay given plenty of water they will open again and be as sweet as ever, and last several for the privilege, and the Sun reporter told that to the manager from whom he sought information for his aspirant, and received much that is important to many who may have her ambitions without the means she possesses to further them.

Just at present Norwalk, Conn., has a unique fad, lilies and frog saddles, and Fourteen-acre pond yields a splendid supply of both. Parties on bicycles and in wagons "One class of stage-struck girls, for make an early start for the pond and resuppose she is an example of that kind, turn to town laden with their spoils as the workingman goes to his work. It is only a he said, "might as well be excluded, for there is really no possibility of their getting short distance from the town and is in among the hills, and from the road looks more like a field of daisies than a pond of along unless they possess very remarkable talents. I mean those who want to begin. as the expression used to be when they were water lilies, so closely is it covered with more frequent, at the top of the ladder. That kind has very much diminished in the white flowers and green pads. For 15 cents a half hour a flat-bottomed boat can number and never could get along without be hired from the host at the farmhouse on money. After Mary Anderson's success the hill, but you must pay the wife, for she is the treasurer of the concern, and with a without preliminary training and experience they grew very numerous, and within long pole to push the boat you are at libthe past few seasons we have seen several to pick the lilies to your heart's coninstances of this ambition here in New tent, or until the time is up. They are the York. They feel that they could act Juliet, Camille or Lady Macbeth well enough to ordinary water lily, but very large and fragrant and often prettily tinged with carmake them stars in those parts at the out-set. They persuaded their friends or their family, took a course of lessons in elocu-The privilege for picking them for the New York market is rented out to some tion and acting and were then prepared for Greeks, two of whom work barefooted and barearmed in flat-bottomed boats from suna debut. Usually they made it in their rative towns, were highly praised by the local rise to noon, and come in then with 4,000 critics, and then thought they needed only or 5,000 lilles each to prepare and pack large baskets and take them talents to the metropolis. But they found to the station in time to catch the 11 o'clock managers shy even when they brought express in order to reach the early flower press notices proclaiming their genius and They say over 25,000 lilles have intimations that they were the only successors to Mary Anderson. Managers who were been picked since June 1, and the plants will bloom until frost comes, when men in boats will mow them down and rake up the debris and the pond is cleaned and made impressed offered them only unimportant roles and sometimes committed the sacrilege of asking them to go in the chorus.

HIRED A THEATER. "There was only one way to meet such a lack of appreciation, and those who could ing water lilies and plunging the bare afford it promptly adopted this expensive method. They hired a theater and acted Juliet, Camille or Lady Macbeth, as the in the dark waters only to pop up again just out of reach and slyly wink at you with his bright eye. But hundreds are taken from case might be, with audiences that rarely ever included a manager from the number the pond by the frog hunters, who kill them with small rifles from the boats and wait they were trying to convince that they were really intended to be great actresses. can recall half a dozen women who have back, with his hands folded on his gleaming white stomach, sacrificed for some epi-curean palate. The pollywogs, secure from harm, sport everywhere in all stages, and done this, but could not tell you to-day where one of them is. They had the satisfaction of exhibiting their talents and then turtles from the size of a silver half dollar dropping into obscurity. I have in mind to four or five inches in diameter poke now the cases of four women who engaged and watch you as you pick the flowers. Per-haps snakes abound there, but the visitors Broadway theaters and actors to show themselves as Pauline, Lady Macbeth. Portia and Camille. None of them, of course, was equal to making a great impression in these parts, though all of them showed some talent, which admiring friends and relatives might have mistaken for genius. Every one of these misguided young women spent from \$2,000 to \$3,000 for her experience, gather lilies from the shore. He pays \$100 yet I have only heard of one of them since. She is acting in a small Shaksperean comdoes not; but, probably his wife does, for she says they are pestered to death with pany that travels through the West, and might have done as well as that without visitors from all over the country. He says wasting her money. Her New York matinee he is going to buy the pond and build a tavern and sell lilies and pop beer to the bicyclers; but the enterprising Greek shakes his head and thoughtfully murmurs, "No, you die, I buy." did her no good whatever. Any manager not interested in making some profit out of the experience could have told her so before she spent the money. That sort of an altempt to get on the stage will do nobody good unless she have the genius of a Bernhardt or a Duse. "The theatrical agencies play a smaller

Certificates have been issued to the folpart than formerly in getting engagements for actors, although some managers secure artists by means of them, especially for Original—Marion L. Spitler, Rensselaer, \$12; Absalom M. Wright, Coatesville, \$12; John A. M. Cates, Soldiers' Home, Tippe-cance, \$8; Henry Rice, Mount Vernon, \$8; the stock companies. An inexperienced girl if she has beauty, may be able to find a modest place in a company, although it is not always possible for her to do that un-Jonathan Swope, Elizaville, \$8. Additional—James S. Titus, National Mililess she can make the engagement profit-able to the agents. Some of these are women nowadays, and all of them are more tary Home, Grant, \$6 to \$8; Daniel King, North Manchester, \$8 to \$10. interested in placing an actress when they Restoration and Increase-John W. May are to make something more than the usual fee out of it. This is where having some (deceased), Spencer, \$24 to \$30. Restoration and Reissue—Jacob Bernhardt (deceased), Lafayette, \$30.

Increase—(Special, July 25) James T. Reid,
Sullivan, \$30 to \$50; Francis Cooper, Madison,
\$16 to \$17; William E. Crigler, Oxford, \$16 to
\$24; Josiah D. Replogle, Elkhart, \$15 to \$20;
Charles C. Wyman, National Military Home, money helps the beginner. She would probably receive no salary for the first year.

"This engagement would not be likely to prove of much advantage beyond the experience it gave and the removal of the aspirant out of the merely amateur rank. For the ence it gave and the removal of the aspirant out of the merely amateur rank. For the whole season she would have one small part to play and New York would never have an opportunity to hear her deliver the few lines that fell to her. They would be wasted on the provincial air of very small towns and her name would be as unknown to managers features of the Moqui ritual are performed Grant, \$8 to \$10; Walter F. Eversole, New Albany, \$8 to \$12; Basil Carico, Sandborn, \$13 to \$17; Benjamin Garman, Corydon, \$10 to \$12; Samuel Stout, Stout, \$6 to \$12. Reissue—Samuel L. Godard, Lafayette, \$12; David B. Strahan, Winchester, \$10. Original Widows, etc.—Ann Cross, Maxin-kuckee, \$8; minor of William H. H. Toney, English, \$10; Mary A. May, Spencer, \$12. been at the outset. If she had some considerable sum of money, it is possible that she might find a manager in need of such assistance who would put her into a part that gave her greater opportunity. B "I never knew of a successful actress who got a start in New York in this way. It would be possible only in the traveling companies and would do little more than the

of the aspirant. If she really possessed beauty and talent she could not be kep down. But this would happen however she began. The possession of money to a be-ginner is valuable chiefly because it enables er to pay agents to look out for a chance for her, to act for a while without compen-sation and to dress herself in a way to at-tract attention if her part requires it. Such a thing as buying a start that counts for anything is out of the question now, if it

BEAUTY IN DEMAND. "Beauty is of more value to the beginner than money. No New York manager of a first-class theater would ever put an actress or one who wanted to be an actress in an important part merely because she played without compensation or because she paid him for it. The risk is too great for him to run any such chances. Managers of unimportant productions may do this, and the value of getting before the public these days of overcrowding in the profession is not to be overlooked. But the beginner who in this way undertakes more than she can do is likely to waste her money as much as the one who hires a Broadway theater and acts Shakspeare. Like that misguided one, there is a chance she may possess great talent and suddenly attract the attention of the public. But such a case is too rarely heard of to make it worth while to consider.

The ways of getting on the stage seemed to be decreasing so rapidly that the reporter interrupted to discover one that should be followed and not avoided. He reminded the manager of that and the destructive method of discussion he had been following gave place to something more definite.

"I'll take the case of a young woman with good looks and talent," he said, "and tell you what I should have her do if I were interested in her welfare. If she had not beauty I should advise her to keep off the stage, unless she had genius. If she were inclined to be short and dumpy, common-place looking and fleshy, I should tell her not to attempt to become an actress any mere than a tight-rope walker. But if she had beauty and talent combined I would tell her to get an introduction to a manager if possible and offer to undertake whatever he had for her to do in his companies. She would have to rid her mind of beginning anywhere except at the bottom. If he told her he would pay \$5 a week to stand around in a ballroom scene I would tell her to do it unless some other manager gave her a better opportunity. The late Augustin Daly, who was constantly besieged by aspirants because he had the reputation of teaching his actors so much, used to tell the girls who seemed to him talented to learn certain scenes from plays and then come to him to recite them. A scene from "Frou-Frou" was one of his favorite tests. After he had heard them he would make the offer of a place in his company at a small salary with the obligation to sing in the chorus or do anything else on the stage they were required to. This used to surprise some of the women turned out of his company from time to time showed that the wise ones accepted his offer. If the manager to whom the young woman went could find nothing for her to do I should strengly advise membership in some of the dramatic schools in New York that have relations with the prin-

SCHOOLS FOR PLAYERS. "When I give this advice it is not with a view to the advantages of training and experience they possess. That may be highly advantageous, and I have no doubt that any young person would profit by the study there, especially in elocution. The knowledge of fencing, the music and diction the young persons acquire there is no doubt of advantage to them, in spite of some tomfoolery on other subjects which could never make actors or actresses out of the persons who go there for the purpose of being manufactured into players. I am not referring to the educational advantages of these places so much as to their assistance in giving an aspirant a start. The attention of the manager is frequently called to the suc-cessful pupils there. They make their first appearance inconspicuously and have the advantage of being frequently on the stage as supernumeraries, and acquire the ease and authority that are to be got only in that way.

"When the time comes for them to undertake small parts the teacher is as anxious as they to see that the manager gives them a chance. They are more likely to get it through the recommendations of these schools than in any other way. If they possess talent the opportunity to exhibit it comes quickly. As in every other way of attempting to become an actress, those that have the beauty and the qualifications are going to succeed first. Three years seems a long time to spend in one of these schools, But many men and women spend as much time as that on the stage without making more progress than these young people, who usually find some kind of a part and some kind of a salary if they have shown they are worth them.

"Another advantage comes from their presence in New York. They might travel over the country for several seasons without appearing at a Broadway theater, which is the very place that would put them be-fore the public in the way they want to be introduced. One such appearance at a New York theater is worth months of success in other cities, and in spite of recent decentralization New York still makes reputations for the rest of the country. My advice would be, first, the engagement with a reputable New York manager in any line of occupation he suggests. If that is impossible the dramatic school is the next best method of getting on the stage in the These were the conclusions of a manager

old in experience, yet alive to all the latest ing, the manager called him back.

"Tell that young woman who wants to
go on the stage," he called, "that unless she
is very beautiful or a genius, she'd better
not try either of the two methods I recommend, or any other."

IN CAVE CHURCHES.

to go to New York to demonstrate their Underground Houses of Worship Used by the Moquis. San Francisco Call.

A white man has at last witnessed the secret rites of the fire wroshipers of America. He accomplished this after years of unremititing effort to convince these peo-ple of his friendliness. It was not, however, until he entered the Moqui priesthood that ne was successful. The fortunate man is J. Walter Fewkes, who has done more toward supplying the connecting links between ancient and modern Indians than any other man. His work along these lines has made him famous the world over.

The Moqui Indians are the sole representatives of what their sort of Indian was in past centuries. They are almost the same to-day as when Coronado's men found them early in the sixteenth century, In the vil lage where Mr. Fewkes lived, Walpi, the houses are centuries old, located on the brow of a cliff hundreds of feet above a great plain, and are not one jot different from the dwellings that have occupied that site for perhaps a thousand years. The scientist lived among the Indians as one of them, and in this isolation from the white folks has been alone, except during the latter years of his investigation, when Mrs. Fewkes accompanied him, the first white woman ever looked on with favor by

The customs of their neighbors, the Apaches, as well as those of the other Indian tribes with whom people are familiar, are utterly unlike the ways and habits of the Moquis. In the eighties, when the white men of science first visited them, they were still using stone implements, and, in fact, living in just the way that we are taught the Indians lived when Columbus made his entrance on the scene. While history is unable to give any information of the Moquis before the advent of Coronado's men, investigation of the graves made by Mr Fewkes furnishes conclusive proof that the symbols of the tribe were as ancient in the sixteenth century as they are regarded by the Moquis of to-day. While Mr. Fewkes had no difficulty witnessing a number of the Moqui ceremonles, he was well aware that there were very interesting secrets in connection with

the religious rites of the Indians of which he was entirely ignorant. Every effort he made to learn was checkmated, and found that as an outsider he was at th end of his investigation. "I saw," he said when telling me the result of his investigations, "that it was through the priesthood I must get at the facts. The Moquis were distinctly fire worshipers, though unlike any other of the fire worshiping sect of which I ever heard. They created their sacred fire—this I knew—but how it was all done was beyond me. It took a very long time and the utmost care to convince the In-

"It was in one of these temples that I wit nessed what to me was as interesting a thing as could be seen, of all the more interest because I knew that I was the first white man whom the Moquis had ever permitted to be present on such an occasion. To the Moqui fire is a living, breathing thing. Its creation is to him exactly the same as the birth of a child. It is a sacred creation, however, and the Indian pays to the flame as great a tribute as he can con-caive of; no one is permitted to light either unimportant part to bring her to the atten-tion of the large cities. Much, in a case like

hings begin and end with a smoke you see the significance of his action. "The ritual observed in the creation of the fire is so simple that it is impressive. The members of the priesthood present and the priest upon whom falls the duty of bringing the fire into being takes a notched piece of wood, and in that notch places a stick which nearly fits it. This stick he rapidly rotates. Directly beneath the earth has been covered with shredded cedar. A hush that is impressive follows, nothing being heard except the grinding noise made by the two pieces of wood. The friction of the wood is continued for not more than a minute when a spark falls upon the cedar, and then another. The blaze is instantly nursed, and presently is of sufficient size to permit a torch to be lighted from it. The sacred fire has come

"Then one of the priests is selected to carry the fire and the news from house to house. In every dwelling the squaws are walting for him, the pile of fuel is ready and he lights it with his torch. The proceeding is the same in every dwelling, and after a while every house in the village has its flame, which will not be allowed to die out until summer comes. That is all that happens the day of the fire's creation, but the day following is celebrated by processions and incantations of variou sorts, of a nature which does not perm of description. It is all along the line of the Indians' idea of the resemblance of the birth of fire to that of a human being "The ceremonies do not, I think, have

the same weight with the younger generation of Indians that they do with the elders. In fact, I am inclined to believe that the younger element would willingly break away from this sort of thing if it could. This ceremony of the fire creation seemed all the more interesting to me because it is an undeniable fact that the rites I saw in the caves had never before been witnessed by a white man."

## DIXEY REDIVIVUS.

How This Clever Actor Produces His Imitations.

Philadelphia Times. Henry E. Dixey has made a wonderful

success by his revival of "Adonis," in which for so many years he starred in this country, and for a brief time in England. Every night finds the large auditorium of the Grand Opera House packed with people to whom "Adonis" is new or who attend to revive delightful memories of the past. So fortunate has been the venture that New York clamors for the return of its long-time favorite, and Dixey as Adonis will appear before a metropolitan audience next Monday in the Bijou Theater, where, if the narrator is not mistaken, the burlesque had its birth. Most people agree that the most interesting feature of this popular performance is the wonderful transformation which the actor makes from a white-satined youth to the gray-haired Irving, whom he mimics, presenting a really cipal theaters. These supply to managers students for the supernumeraries and actors for their companies after they have gradhis curiosity as to the methods whereby this transformation is effected, the narrator the other night visited Dixey in his dressing room behind the scenes of the Grand Opera House. In a few moments, the performance being in progress, the comedian entered the apartment in a charming directoire dress which, were it donned by a woman, we would speak of as a dream in white satin. The powdered wig and the rouge spread upon his cheeks made him look like a youth of eighteen. Yet ten minutes later there stood before his visitor the living counterfeit of a man who was sixtyone years of age last February. The manner in which this change was wrought is indescribably skillful, and yet marvelously

Disabuse your mind at once of the opinion held by many that Dixey's portrayal of Irving's facial idiosyncrasies is simply the result of muscular contortion. With the exception of the odd stare of one eye the young comedian's face is in perfect repose when he is giving the Irving representation. The striking effect is produced by light and shades thrown upon his face with rapid touch in exactly the same way in which the painter produces his mimicry of nature. The only difference is that, while the painter plies brush upon canvas, Dixey draws the picture of Irving upon his own countenance and uses his fingers instead of a point of camel's hair. Who was his instructor? Himself. He procured the best photograph of Irving obtainable and studied it for days before a looking glass, endeavoring to repro-duce upon himself the lineaments of the English actor. When Irving came to this country he studied the man closely. Dixey is a keen observer, a diligent student and is blessed with a wonderfully accurate and retentive memory. In time he was able to imitate Henry Broadrib—that is Irving's true name, you know, but it is not swell English, you know-so closely that he drew fine distinctions between his Louis XI gait, his Hamlet stride and his Shylock limp. He gave the imitation in public before "Ador was heard of. The narrator first saw it in the Arch-street Opera House in this city, where, as a prelude to the comedy of "Con-fusion," Dixey mimicked Irving's Shylock and Florence Girard portrayed the gushing Portia of Ellen Terry.

tered his dressing room the other night in the handsome directoire dress his attendant sprang at him as though there were no time to lose. In a jiffy the satin costume was removed, the powdered wig was off and the young actor was being rubbed with a heavy crash towel as vigorously as though he were about to enter the pugilistic lists with Robert Fitzsimmons. This completed, a loose doublet was thrown over his shoulders and he seated himself before a mirror. Arrayed before him on a table was quite an extensive collection of sticks of grease paint and rouge and actor's make-up. In a few seconds had removed every particle of paint from his face and sat there with the unadorned countenance of Henry Dixey. His features are very mobile and strong, While juvenile in appearance, looking like one who has not long entered the estate of man, yet Dixey's beardless face is full of character, and therein consists his ability to make such wonderful facial trans-formations. If he had a round, expressionless, placid, dough face, with the reg-u'ar features of a pretty boy, he could not effect such changes of countenance. But his face is full of strong lines. Well, only notable men with strong lines in their faces are mimicked on the stage. No one ever thinks of portraying a man who has no character in his countenance. Dixey, although young-and it is unusual with those afflicted with youthhas strong markings on his visage, and this gives him a background for his artis-

But to the make-up. When Dixey en-

First he forms Irving's nose, and this is simply done by welding a piece of putty to the ridge of his own nasal protuberance and then smoothing it down with grease par On the tip of the organ he placed the merest smut of grease paint. "What is that for?" was asked. "If you will notice Irving closely," he said, "you will observe that there is a slight flattening of the tip of his nose. That touch reproduces that appearance." That slight incident illustrates to you what a student of detail Dixey is, and how closely he copies the one he imitates. Next he made broad, dark mark-ings over his face with quick, unhesitating movements of his hands, and in a few minutes Dixey gradually melted away, and in his stead Irving grew, in all his homeliness. It was a dexterous plece of artistic work. The hand never once faltered nor was a marking ever altered. When the gray wig was thrown over the head and the inky cloak of Hamiet donned Irving stood before the narrator as he had seen him upon the stage. And how long do you sur pose it had taken to accomplish this feat?

Exactly six minutes. Upon several occasions Dixey has performed this wonderful transformation up the stage before his audience. The first was in New York. It was an audacious thing to do. He walked before the footlights attired in Hamlet's garb and with the milk can under one arm, but with the plain face of Dixey. "He has forgotten his make-up," said people in the audience. Without saying a word he adjusted a small mirror before him, seated himself on a chair and went rapidly to work. The mirror amazed, not knowing what he was doing. When he had made his last stroke he ducked his head into the wig, and, suddenly throwing his head back, with the face of Irving now upon it, said, "Ah-h." You can imagine the effect. concealed his face. Thus, you see, Dixey is an artist in more

ways than one. Another Tragedy.

Washington Star. "Miss Miami Brown," he said severely, "T was jes' happenin' to pass de window yes-terday evenin', an' I hyuhd a soun'. It was I done fohgot to tell you dat de bug done broke in. You mus of

Miss Miami, I bids you adoo." "Whah is you gwine?"
"I's gwine down an' fin' a pahfesser,
wants to tell 'im dat Foggy Bottom hab do
turned up a kissin' bug dat w'ars a r